



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Java, the Garden of the East. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, Author of "*Jinrikisha Days in Japan.*" New York, The Century Co. 1897.

It does not appear when Miss Scidmore visited Java, but she describes well what she saw.

The way of the tourist in Java is made hard by the Dutch regulations. He must hand in, within twenty-four hours after arriving, a statement of his name, age, religion, nationality, place of birth and occupation, with the name of the ship in which he came and the name of her captain.

A permit, or admission ticket (*toelatings-kaart*), is required to travel in the interior, and travelling for pleasure is not encouraged by the authorities. The tourist is obliged to make his journey for "scientific purposes."

Miss Scidmore emphasizes, at the outset, the contrast between the lovely island, with its gentle, attractive and innately refined people, and the suspicious, cold-blooded Dutch rulers, who mean to keep their paradise to themselves. They do their work well. Java is a model colony of a certain type, administered with an iron hand for the good of the masters, and yet with substantial justice. The island is cultivated from end to end, and traversed in every direction by roads and highways, smooth and solid and beautifully kept.

The social life is unconventional to an extraordinary degree:

there in the hotel was an undress parade that beggars description, and was as astounding on the last as on the first day in the country No formalities pass the equator when distinguished citizens and officials can roam and lounge about hotel courts in pajamas and bath slippers, and bare-ankled women, clad only in the native sarong, or skirt, and a white dressing-jacket, go unconcernedly about their affairs in streets and public places until afternoon.

Every afternoon, however, these unbraced persons meet each other in the full-dress uniform of Europe, and exchange the commonplaces dear to the civilised mind.

Buitenzorg (the Dutch for *Sans Souci*) deserves its name, according to Miss Scidmore. It is less than 40 miles to the south of Batavia, on the summit of a hill, 1,000 feet in height, and enjoys a clear, fresh air and cool nights, with a reviving shower of rain every day. Mere existence is delightful in such a place, and there is no business to vex the soul. Its great possession is the Botanical Garden, famous throughout the world.

Miss Scidmore visited the wonderful ruins of Boro Boedor, and Solo, where the last *susunhan* lives as a pensioner of the Dutch.

In the absence of the Baedeker and the Murray for which she calls, her lively book is a fair substitute for the intending traveller in this "finest tropical island in the world," and her references are generally correct. Cuba, however, does not correspond exactly to Java, geographically. There are 25 degrees of latitude between them. It is also a mistake to decorate M. Désiré Charnay with the *de*.

There are many illustrations and the book is attractively bound after Javanese designs.

Hints to Teachers and Students on the Choice of Geographical Books for Reference and Reading, with Classified Lists. Prepared at the Request of the Geographical Association. By Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Geographical Societies of Paris, Berlin, Budapest, and Amsterdam. Longmans, Green, and Co. 39 Paternoster Row, London, New York and Bombay. 1897. 8vo.

A helpful guide through the jungle, where many lose their way. The field of geography, as defined by Dr. Mill, includes everything that can be known, but his lists are made with brevity and discretion.

Catalogue des Bibliographies Géologiques, par Emm. de Margerie. Paris, 1896.

The collection of titles of geological bibliographies, issued a few months since by M. Emm. de Margerie, under the auspices of the International Geological Congress, is a volume of very great use to every student of geography, and hence this notice in a geographical paper. M. de Margerie has with infinite pains and care got together over 3,900 titles of geological bibliographies in all the modern languages in which scientific publications appear. The volume is divided into two parts, one containing general references and the second and larger having the references arranged geographically. Under the different countries the references are arranged in such a way that the student of special phenomena can easily find the particular subject he needs. The list includes general bibliographies, personal bibliographies, official government publications, periodicals, society publications, etc., and special bibliographies arranged according to stratigraphical sequence. The collection is very exhaustive and an indispensable aid to every working scientific